

HAWAIIAN INTERESTS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Woodruff, Warren, Taft,
Breckons, Junketers
and the Queen.

Ernest G. Walker.

(Main special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The nomination of George W. Woodruff for additional judge in Hawaii is now before the Senate for confirmation. No opposition is expected. Mr. Woodruff resigned on March 31 his position as Assistant Attorney-General, on duty at the Interior Department. He and Mrs. Woodruff are now in this city and, in the event that the nomination is confirmed, as is entirely probable, plan to reach Honolulu about July 1.

Mr. Woodruff is no stranger to questions affecting the Territory of Hawaii. During the time that Mr. Garfield was Secretary of the Interior he turned over to Mr. Woodruff practically all matters concerning Hawaii which came up for consideration in the department. In this work he was in contact with Hawaiian officials and became well acquainted with many of them, including Governor Frear. This fact had much to do with the approval by some influential Hawaiians of his nomination. It also had weight with the President and the Attorney-General, who felt that it afforded some warrant for making an exception to the recognition of only local men for Hawaiian offices.

It is known authoritatively that Mr. Woodruff did not ask for the place. He had previously been offered a Federal judgeship in Alaska paying a salary of \$1500 more than the Hawaiian judgeship. He declined that office and was intending to take up the practice of law in this city. The conditions in the Islands, coupled with his extensive acquaintance there, were more attractive to him, and he informed the Attorney-General that he would accept the position.

Mr. Woodruff is by birth a Pennsylvania-forty-five years old, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1889, and from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1895. He practiced law in Philadelphia until he entered the government service as a law officer of the Forest Service in 1903. From that place he went to the Department of the Interior as Assistant Attorney-General in 1907, where he was one of Secretary Garfield's principal assistants in the reorganization of that department. During the last few years he was frequently given by President Roosevelt special and important matters of work, outside his immediate official jurisdiction. Although Mr. Woodruff graduated near the head of his class, he had the unprecedented distinction of being a member of four varsity crews and football teams at Yale. He was captain of the Yale crew in 1889. He had the still more unusual experience of never losing a race and of having been defeated in only one football game. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, Skull and Bones societies.

Taft and Hawaii.

Hawaiian people here, who have opportunities for knowing something about the President's attitude toward the Islands, are not disposed to regard him as at all hostile. Circumstances, more or less of a political character, have influenced him in the matter of District Attorney Breckons and of the

MOTHERS

should know. The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had only known of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the curative properties of pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of darkened homes. The Abigail Kindergarten says: "Your preparation is a sure cure for the most violent cold, if properly taken. In treating children, it has proved in many cases under our observation a sure preventive of the progress of pulmonary affections, and has in every case acted as a stay of that dreadful disease." It will not disappoint you. Sold by all chemists here.



HON. GEO. W. WOODRUFF, NOMINATED FOR SECOND FEDERAL JUDGE OF HAWAII.

nomination of an additional judge.

The President has a big problem on his hands to secure certain legislation for the Philippines. He is understood to desire the cooperation of Senator Warren of Wyoming in that work. Senator Warren is chairman of the Military Affairs Committee in the Senate. In that capacity he can do much to help or hinder the President in his program of army legislation and administration. Mr. Warren is also one of the older men in the Senate service and has no small influence there. He has been to the Philippines, in fact was a member of the famous Taft party, and can speak from personal knowledge of Philippine affairs.

Breckons and Woodruff.

The reinstatement of District Attorney Breckons is, therefore, to be looked upon, from the President's standpoint, as a matter of political expediency. Senator Warren has long been his special champion and quite naturally, as the District Attorney's brother, Joseph Breckons, has been his clerk and confidential man for many years. The latter is very competent, and the Senator is much attached to him.

Of course, the case of the late Judge Estee was used as a precedent for the nomination of Mr. Woodruff as judge. But the President undoubtedly felt under some obligations to ex-Secretary Garfield, who comes from Ohio and who was an ardent supporter of President Taft. Mr. Garfield, as a favorite of President Roosevelt, was one of the first to urge Mr. Taft's nomination, and did much work in Ohio prior to the National Convention. Many expected that Mr. Garfield would be retained in the cabinet. President Taft apparently did not think well of such a plan. Mr. Garfield thinks very highly of Mr. Woodruff and, it appears, urged the President to bear in mind his special fitness for judicial work. This was done apparently without Mr. Woodruff's knowledge or seeking, but the President, all the same, bore the request in mind. Mr. Woodruff did not want to be "taken care of," and as a matter of fact had as good as closed a lease for a house here in town. But the President wanted to show his good will toward Mr. Garfield, which undoubtedly had much to do with the offer of the judgeship in Alaska and then in Hawaii to Mr. Woodruff.

The Department of Justice made considerable inquiry before bestowing the nomination. Mr. Garfield had paved the way by asking by cable whether there would be objection to Mr. Woodruff. On March 31, Governor Frear wrote a letter to the Attorney-General, or which ultimately was referred to the Attorney-General. He stated in that letter that he had reason to believe that there would be no opposition in Hawaii to the nomination of Mr. Woodruff. "If the administration desired" the nomination to be made. He added among other things that many of the leading lawyers of Hawaii saw no good reason why Mr. Woodruff should not be selected and that "the community would be satisfied."

It was stated at the White House offices today that the President was not "down on Hawaii." On the contrary, there is reason for believing that he has felt gratified at the course the representatives of the Territory have taken on numerous questions here at Washington. When the Philippine tariff bill was before Congress some three years ago, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, was very much put out at the opposition to that bill by Hawaiian interests. He said so in emphatic terms and declared that he could not see why Hawaii should play a dog-in-the-manger policy.

Hawaii Gratifies Taft.

Some months ago word was conveyed to him that Hawaii was not going to antagonize the plans the President had in mind for admitting 30,000 tons of sugar free annually from the Philippines. And that word has been kept. While the Hawaiian sugar planters are known not to accept the President's view that the sugar industry in the Philippines can not become a menace to the sugar industry in the Islands, there have been no protests from Hawaii. The opposition to the

President's cherished plan for the admission of Philippine sugar this winter has come solely from the beet and cane growers on the mainland. Their opposition has been so strong that it is still possible that the 300,000-ton proposition may yet be thrown out of the tariff bill and the whole scheme for the new Philippine tariff may be postponed till later. That, however, is problematical and depends much upon Senator Hale of Maine. But while the President may not have forgotten the former attitude of Hawaii as displeasing to him, he is gratified at the course pursued by Hawaiian interests here this winter and it is quite within the probabilities that he will show himself a good friend of the Territory during his administration.

The Coming Congressmen.

Mr. McClellan has started upon his arrangements for inviting members of Congress to visit Honolulu this summer. He is going with Representative Humphreys of Washington soon to invite Secretary of the Interior Ballinger to take the trip with the party. Mr. McClellan is also going to take up at the Postoffice Department the matter of the reappointment of Postmaster Pratt.

No Service on the Queen.

The mystery of the legal service upon Queen Liliuokalani in the suit for \$11,000 by Dr. Charles H. English of this city, on which suit judgment was rendered by the local courts, has been fathomed. The Queen insisted that she had never been served with notice of the suit, although the contrary appeared in the records of the case. There has been a deal of searching about the matter, and it has developed that on the morning of March 4, during the terrible blizzard, papers were thrust into the hands of Mr. Deesha, who, with Jimmie Parker, was accompanying the Queen on an automobile ride. The Queen was bundled up to her eyes, because of the inclement weather, but wanted to see some of the inaugural parade. As they stepped outside the door of Delegate Kalaniana'ole's residence on Massachusetts avenue, young Deesha was handed the paper with the remark that it was something for the Queen. He paid little attention to it; she apparently did not hear what was said. Deesha took the paper inside and thrust it into the umbrella holder.

Whether that was a legal service remains to be determined. An attorney, W. C. Clephane, has been engaged to take charge of the case and believes he can persuade the court to set aside its judgment.

LOCAL SUGGESTIONS FOR FEDERAL BUILDING

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has acquiesced in the request of Delegate Kalaniana'ole to have suggestions presented to him as to materials and general plan and type of structure for the Federal building in Honolulu.

Secretary McClellan has written from Washington that he would be glad to hear from the commercial bodies as to any suggestions that they have to offer on a building to come within a cost limit of \$350,000.

The new Secretary of the Treasury a few weeks ago assured Hawaii's representatives at Washington that he would arrange for competitive plans, but later the supervising architect apparently tried to persuade him to have the building planned by the department. Whichever way the decision is made, those in charge of Hawaiian affairs at Washington believe that the date of an actual beginning will soon be reached.

A CURE FOR BOWEL TROUBLE.

No matter how severe an attack of Cholera may be, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to give relief. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

MAY ORDER A GENERAL STRIKE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Letters from the Higher Wage Association went out to plantation committees of Japanese on the islands of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii by yesterday's steamers, apprising them of the strike movements on Oahu. Island plantations should the association see a chance of winning one word by wireless to each island committee will be the signal for Japanese laborers there to strike for more pay.

Formal demands were presented to Manager Ross of Honolulu plantation at Aiea, yesterday, signed by a committee of twenty members. The demands are identical to those which appeared in yesterday's Advertiser.

Although the millmen on Oahu plantation at Waiapahu struck on Monday, the striking of the field laborers has been postponed for various reasons, the principal one being that the Higher Wage Association does not want to have too many unemployed laborers on its hands at once.

Getting down to the basis of this decision, it is said that financial ammunition is absolutely necessary to the strike agitators, and one plantation at a time is all that can be handled. The striking leaders therefore hope to obtain funds from those employed. The original plan was to command strikes on two plantations at a time, but this plan has been modified, and Aiea alone will remain in the breach for a while. However, it was given out by one of the leaders who was in conference yesterday with the editor of the Nippu Jiji, the strikers' organ, that Waiapahu might have to be brought into the strike zone in a day or two.

A mass meeting is to be called in Honolulu some time this week, and representatives of the laborers from each plantation on this island are invited to be present. Contributions will be asked for today and also at the mass meeting.

The higher wage leaders have sent word to the strikers that they must refrain from drinking sake or becoming intoxicated during the strike tenure, so that no difficulties may arise from overheated brains. Fred Makino stated last night that if any striker commits violence or incites to riot the association will take a hand in assisting in his prosecution in the courts of law.

Makino blames W. O. Smith, secretary of the Planters' Association, for the present labor situation, and also states that the press has been an agent in bringing the Higher Wage Association to its determination to call a strike.

There is a vein of humor in the situation at Aiea, in that the higher wage leaders here express their admiration for Manager Ross for acceding to the humble request of the strikers that they be allowed to draw firewood supplies for their quarters in the camps.

"All the people on the plantation are satisfied with Mr. Ross," said Mr. Makino last night. "He is a gentleman." The Chinese laborers at Aiea went back to work yesterday, the Chinese Consul having been active in showing his countrymen that they had no cause for joining the Japanese.

The places of the striking millmen at Waiapahu have been filled by Portuguese and Porto Rican laborers. One or two of the leaders have expressed the opinion that the management of Aiea plantation can not evict the laborers from the plantation limits, and if they attempt it they will resist in the courts.

The formal demands made by the strikers to Manager Ross of Honolulu (Aiea) plantation, presented in writing yesterday, are as follows:

Demands of the Strikers.

Aiea, City and County of Honolulu, May 10, 1909.

Mr. George Ross, Manager, Honolulu Plantation Co., Aiea.

Dear Sir: We have the pleasure to express our keen appreciation of your past kindness and favor, and it is particularly pleasing to us to recollect that we have taken a part in the development of the Honolulu plantation, thereby not only contributing to the upbuilding of the splendid and prosperous plantation of which you are manager, but also contributing our part in the upbuilding of the Territory of Hawaii in its economic progress. It shall be our fondest and most cherished hope to continue to help the development and progress of your plantation, and through it that of this Territory, the outpost of the American civilization and its power and majesty—the meeting place of the East and the West.

While we thus look back upon the past with pleasure and pride, and look forward with hope and enthusiasm, the progress of the time has brought about many varied changes necessitating an enormous increase of expenditures, which cannot be met with the present scanty wages. Therefore, it has become our painful burden to hereby respectfully present to you our request for reasonable increase of wages.

The following are our requests: (1) That the wages of the common field hands, the lunas, the mule-men, the mill-hands and all other kinds of laborers be increased by eight dollars (\$8.00) per month of twenty-six working days worked. Provided, however, that the wages for one Sunday's work be paid at the rate of two days' work of the secular week day.

(2) That the price of all kinds of piece-work be increased at the same rate as provided in the foregoing clause. Provided, however, the increased price of the cane carriers be increased ten cents (10c.) per ton, and the carriers shall have the right to station one representative of their own at the time and place of the weighing of the cane to watch the correctness of weight and to record the same.

For reasons in making this request,

we have the pleasure to refer you to the accompanying statement of reasons. Trusting to your kindness and generosity, and hoping that our request herein be granted, we have the pleasure to be, sir, your obedient servants. (Signed by committee of twenty).

Statement of Reasons.

We beg to state the reasons for the foregoing request as follows:

(1) The prices of daily necessities have increased remarkably ten years since. From the reliable source we hear that the price is more than doubled in average. Since the present wages schedule has been adopted, the general price has advanced by twenty-five per cent (25%). And we are all feeling the pinch of the increased price. It is very difficult to maintain ourselves now at 65c. a day wages than it was five years ago.

(2) The increase of prices is not confined to Hawaii, but it is the general tendency of the world, including Japan. The standard of life in Japan has risen more than in any other place. Ten years ago Japanese laborers, who saved a few hundred dollars, could maintain their families in comfort for the remainder of life in Japan. But now things have changed, and few hundred dollars will not suffice to keep them for two years. Therefore, we have decided to permanently settle here, to incorporate ourselves with the body politic of Hawaii—to unite our destiny with that of Hawaii, sharing the prosperity and adversity of Hawaii with other citizens of Hawaii. Many have family to maintain, children to educate; and most of us will have to not in very far distant future. And as we are gradually becoming settled laborers, various social relations have sprung up, and educational and religious institutions are growing up. We must, besides maintaining and educating our families and our children, keep up social intercourse, contribute to the fund for the building and maintaining of schools, churches and temples, and also, contribute to assist the poor, needy sick or maimed persons. The present wages of 65c. a day is utterly insufficient for these purposes.

Further, as the result of high standard of life in Japan now prevailing, we must send more than twice the sum which was sent few years ago. We are not giving sufficient support to our aged mothers and young sisters. Most of us who at present time make a small remittance to Japan are not sending the savings of wages, but it is the money obtained by borrowing scheme, generally known as Tanomoshi.

Such being the consequences upon our condition of high price and high standard of life, here and in Japan, nothing can be saved to provide for our old age or for the time of sickness or other accidents. This is true both for the married and unmarried. But the stress is more keenly felt by the married men. The wives of the family with three or four children can not help their husbands increase the income of the family. Their time is entirely taken up for the care of the house and the children. Should the husband become sick, or otherwise disabled and laid up for a day or any number of days, the family income is diminished proportionally, bringing direct distress upon the family—the helpless wife and children. Not only that, the small savings, if there were any, will all be absorbed in the payment of the doctor's bill, and if the sickness or accident should continue for any length of time, the bills of doctor and merchants will pile up, which it is impossible to pay off for a year or two.

This statement alone, we beg respectfully to submit, is sufficient to move your Christian generosity, and recognize the justice and reasonableness of our request, and assist us by granting this our request.

(3) For further reason, we beg leave to state that our efficiency as laborer is no inferior to laborer of other nationalities who are now being paid higher wages than ourselves. To take the example of ordinary field hands, the laborers of other nationalities are being paid twenty-two dollars and a half (\$22.50) per month; and, besides, they are given a cottage for each married couple and one acre of good land. It is elementary in economics that wages are regulated by efficiency of laborers working under identical or substantial similar conditions. If so, we are entitled to twenty-two dollars and a half and a cottage and one acre of good land, or the value thereof. We have the pleasure to presume that you will recognize our efficiency and do justice to our claim of equality of efficiency.

Not only from the economic viewpoint, the moral sense will compel you to give us equality of wages and equality of treatment. Is it not a matter of simple justice and moral duty to give same wages and same treatment to laborers of equal efficiency, irrespective of race, color, creed, nationality or previous condition of servitude? It is respectfully submitted that it is most unjust to discriminate one from the other and pay one laborer twenty-two dollars and a half and give a cottage and land besides, and pay another only eighteen dollars and nothing else.

We respectfully submit that both by the economic and moral principles we are fully entitled to an increase of wages. For further reasons and statistical basis of our claim we beg to refer you to a copy of demand for higher wages presented to Mr. W. O. Smith, secretary of the Planters' Association, by the Higher Wages Association, a copy of which, we trust, is already in your hand.

(4) As for our request for the double pay for Sundays' work, we beg to state simply that this is only proper. On the mainland this is the common usage, and even here the workers on the wharves and docks are being paid double on Sundays. Sunday is the day particularly set apart by the Divine injunction for the rest of the body and soul, and this rest of one day in a week is essential for recuperation for the laborers in the cane field. Any one who should forego this welcome chance of rest and recuperation is certainly entitled to a special treatment. In asking for double pay for Sunday work, we are not asking any unusual or unreasonable thing. We trust that you will see the justice of this request and grant this along with other requests.

(5) The fundamental reasons for the request of increased pay for the piece-work laborers are, respectfully to state that they are substantially the same

DESKY TALKS OF CUBA LIBRE

Charles S. Desky, back from Cuba, New York, Niagara Falls, Los Angeles and lots of other places, where he went as a member of the Sam Parker party, is home again. He is all for Honolulu and Hawaii, as usual, but says he has seen some fine country elsewhere, surprising as it may appear.

"Everything is for sale in Cuba," he says, "everything in the way of agricultural property. Why, we were offered 300,000 acres of as good land as the sun shines upon for one dollar an acre; and Sir Wm. Van Horne, the railway king, was willing to put free transportation, a land-guide and what not at our disposal if we wanted to look around for bargains. We could have our pick. It struck me that if the Hawaiian planters and the beet-growers would buy up Cuba at a dollar an acre they could keep the big island out of the sugar market and rent it for something else.

"Everybody bought sugar lands in Cuba when the country was opened up, but they knew nothing about making sugar profitably, and simply held the land for a rise. They are ready now to let go. Sugar-growing methods there are most primitive. The planters neither cultivate nor irrigate the soil nor strip the cane, and depend mostly on ratoonings. The mills are old-style and few and far between. I think Van Horne would make it worth while to some one to put up a modern mill near his land.

"Tobacco is an easy crop. A man can get five acres of tobacco land for practically nothing and make a living on it. Think of that, you fellows who are asking from \$100 to \$150 an acre for tobacco land here. High prices for land are the things that keep Hawaii out of its natural population of small farmers."

"Our party was in the village where the revolution started, but we didn't know it until next day, when a company of soldiers arrived. These troops were sent after the insurgents with orders to kill them and bury them in the bush, but for some reason they brought the poor devils back.

"Havana is a fine city of 300,000. I was surprised to see that the people there keep away from both the beaches and the hills and live on the flats. High surf on the beach and the near proximity of man-eating sharks urge people back from the ocean, but I don't know why they avoid the high ground. The Cubans are about the filthiest lot I ever saw. Faugh!

"No, we didn't invest," concluded Mr. Desky. "Why? Oh—well!"

"Coming home we went to Niagara and saw the ice gorge. We also had a big time in Los Angeles. I tell you Sam is a prince when he travels."

COL. LAUKEA IS NOW AGENT FOR THE QUEEN

Col. Curtis P. Laukea, lately Sheriff of Oahu, who formerly held high positions under the monarchy and was in attendance upon Queen Kapiolani and Liliuokalani at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and was Hawaii's representative at St. Petersburg during the coronation of Alexander III., has been appointed by Queen Liliuokalani as her special attorney and agent in the management of the larger affairs of her estate and her power of attorney to him has been recorded.

As those stated for general increase of wages; but, in addition to these, we beg leave to state that the reason why we unite ours with theirs is that in regulating our pay, the wages of the ordinary field-hands has been taken as the standard, and as their wages was, and as still is, too low, so ours were not and are not satisfactory. At this general readjustment of wages, we beg you to readjust ours also, thus doing justice to all concerned in the carrying out and development of your plantation.

(6) The principle of the cane carriers' request for the increase of ten cents (10c.) per ton is the same as that underlying the request for general increase of wages. Further, however, we beg to state that some ten years ago in Aiea the per ton compensation for the cane carriers was twenty-eight cents (28c.). Then the cane in every respect could be carried more conveniently and with greater dispatch than at present. Then the ground was level. But now the ground is not level in all places. There are slopes and other obstacles which render the carrying of cane more difficult than before. Therefore, the compensation now should be greater. But, on the contrary, it was decreased. It was lowered to twenty-five cents, then to twenty cents and now it is only seventeen cents and a half per ton of cane carried. The increase of ten cents now would bring up the compensation to twenty-seven cents and a half, which is still one-half cent lower than that of some ten years ago, and that in spite of the fact that we are working now under less favorable condition than then.

(7) And, in order to satisfy ourselves and, at same time, perfect the system, both in form and substance, we ask that the cane carriers be accorded the right to station their representative at the time and place of weighing of cane. This is, to all intents and purposes, nothing more than a change in matter of form, but will do much toward satisfying the cane carriers, which is an essential element for the continual good feeling between the employers and employees. Imaginary wrongs do sometimes a far greater mischief than real wrongs. And this system will do away with all causes of suspicion and imaginary wrongs.

In closing, we beg leave to avail of this opportunity to express our deepest and sincerest respect to you and to thank you again for your kindness in the past.

Hoping that you will kindly consider our request and the reasons therefor, with utmost good faith and fairness, and that our requests embodied in the foregoing petition, be speedily granted, we have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants.

(Signed by committee of twenty).